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Approved For Release 2003/08/18 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000700500014-9

Executive Page 1 of 2

9.33/3

MAY 9 1957

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director, Central Intelligence
VIA : Deputy Director (Plans)
SUBJECT : Position Papers for President Ngo Dinh Diem Visit

1. This is for information only.
2. Attached are position papers on various subjects which may arise during President Ngo Dinh Diem's visit. These papers were prepared by the Department of State and, as appropriate, coordinated with ICA, USIA, and Defense. There follows a resume of the U.S. position on the more substantive subjects:

a. Chinese Minority Problem: The U.S. sympathizes with the Vietnamese Government's desire to reduce the degree of control by the Chinese community. However, the U.S. regards with some concern the possibilities that execution of recent measures concerning nationality and the practice of certain occupations might be harmful to the economy of Viet-Nam and to the interests of the Free World.

b. Vietnamese Internal Problems: The U.S. is impressed with the degree of success of the GRV in establishing internal security but believes that internal security remains a serious problem requiring extreme vigilance. The U.S. hopes to work with other members of SEATO and with Vietnam to exchange information on subversion in Southeast Asia and to develop effective cooperative efforts to counter subversion.

c. Land Reform: The U.S. is prepared to assist the GRV to establish an effective Land Reform program to win over the mass of the agricultural population to a democratic, constitutional regime and has instructed the Embassy and the U.S. Operations Mission in Saigon to work out with the GRV the details of administrative support and to make it possible for the GRV to meet costs of initial down-payments to landlords.

d. Vietnam-Indian Relations: The U.S. is gratified by the recent improvement in Vietnam-Indian relations and regards this as an indication of the sound accomplishments of the GRV.

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NO CHANGE IN CLASS. ☒
☐ DECLASSIFIED
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NEXT REVIEW DATE: _____
AUTH: HR 70-2
DATE: 25 MAR 1981 REVIEWER: _____
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State Department review completed

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e. Vietnamese Participation in SEATO: The U.S. favors maximum Vietnamese participation in SEATO but, recognizing the practical limitations resulting from the Geneva Agreement and the predictable unfavorable reactions of friendly nations who signed the Agreement or who participate on the International Commission, believes it is premature to propose any formal Vietnamese participation in SEATO military planning. The U.S. will keep Vietnam informed of SEATO military planning through bi-lateral talks and has initiated informal discussions with other SEATO members to arrange for increased Vietnamese participation in the non-military activities of SEATO.

f. U.S. Military Aid and Force Levels: The U.S. supports the present force level of 150,000 which has been determined in the light of the over-all SEATO strength. While the U.S. would be pleased to consider Diem's views on an increase in force level, there is not much likelihood it would accede to them in view of present climate of public and Congressional opinion on economy.

g. U.S. Aid Procedures and Planning: The U.S. sympathizes with complaints that aid procedures are too complicated and is trying to reduce delays resulting from these procedures. However, continuing the U.S. aid program at an adequate level depends upon recurring Congressional appropriations which are only made on the basis of full public accountability for previously appropriated money.

h. Radio Facilities in Vietnam: The GRV has urgently requested radio facilities capable of reaching all the people of Vietnam as well as Southeast Asia. The U.S. appreciates the importance of providing such facilities and anticipates early approval of a program of this sort.



/ Chief, Far East Division

1 Attachment:
Position Papers as stated

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Attachment to:
Memo to DCI
From CFE
Dated:

ATTACHMENT:
Position Papers

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END D-1/1

May 1, 1957

NGO DINH DIEM VISIT

May 8-10, 1957

(Position Paper)

CHINESE MINORITY PROBLEM

The attached position paper on the Chinese Minority Problem was prepared by Mr. Corcoran, SEA. It has been cleared with SEA - Mr. Young, CA - Mr. Comiskey and FE - Mr. Jones.

Robert K. German
S/S-RO
Room 5017, Ext. 4108

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NGO DINH DIEM VISIT

CHINESE MINORITY PROBLEM

(THE U. S. MIGHT RAISE)

RECOMMENDED U. S. POSITION

We sympathize with the Vietnamese Government's desire to reduce the degree of control exercised by the Chinese community over the economy of the country and to assimilate the overseas Chinese into the Vietnamese national culture.

However, we have regarded with some concern the possibilities that execution of recent measures concerning nationality and the practice of certain occupations might be harmful to the economy of Viet-Nam and to the interests of the free world. If the Chinese are eliminated from certain occupations faster than they can effectively be replaced by Vietnamese the resulting economic dislocation might tend to nullify to some extent the effects of American economic aid. Measures which might appear to penalize capital already in the country would hardly encourage foreign investment. A feeling of injured racial pride on the part of the Chinese community, however unjustified, would only serve to make that community more susceptible to Chinese communist penetration.

We have observed that every country in Southeast Asia has a Chinese minority problem. We have also observed that when measures taken by the local government to solve the Chinese problem have resulted in a feeling of insecurity and persecution on the part of the Chinese community two situations, disadvantageous to the free world, have always arisen. First, the Chinese communists have been able to exploit the uneasiness of the Chinese population and to hold themselves out as protectors of the overseas Chinese. Second, the influence of the Government of the Republic of China among overseas Chinese has been diminished.

On the other hand, we feel that most of the Chinese community in Viet-Nam would willingly comply with the Vietnamese Government's decrees if a way could be found to permit them to do so without loss of face.

ANTICIPATED VIETNAMESE POSITION

The Chinese in Viet-Nam are middlemen rather than producers. They are interested only in doing business and do not care what government is in power or whether that government deals with Taipei or Peking. They have in the past enjoyed a privileged status accorded them under the French colonial regime. It is intolerable that they should enjoy such status in an independent country.

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NGO DINH DIEM VISIT

CHINESE MINORITY PROBLEM

(THE U. S. MIGHT RAISE)

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DISCUSSION

We have been concerned since last summer lest the Vietnamese Government's desire to reduce the economic domination of the Chinese minority and to assimilate the Chinese into the national community have the undesirable immediate effects of damaging the country's economy, undermining the prestige of the Republic of China and predisposing the Chinese population to look to Peiping for protection of their interests. Last November we expressed our concern to the Vietnamese in an informal memorandum. Their reaction was not responsive to our recommendation and consisted of informal expressions of irritation that we were taking the Chinese side in this matter.

Subsequently we have had reports that the Korean minister, certain Catholic prelates, both foreign and Vietnamese, including President Ngo Dinh Diem's brother, Bishop Ngo Dinh Thuc, as well as members of the government and foreign advisers, were all counseling moderation in handling the Chinese question.

However, there has been no indication that the Vietnamese Government is relaxing its attitude of strict enforcement of the decrees requiring adoption of Vietnamese nationality by locally born Chinese and restricting certain key occupations to Vietnamese citizens. Neither has there been any indication that the Chinese community intends to comply with the decrees. Meanwhile by all reports the prestige of the Republic of China has declined considerably among the Chinese in Viet-Nam.

On April 11, 1957, the Government of the Republic of China renewed a previous request that the United States use its good offices to prevail upon the Vietnamese Government to reach an early settlement with the Chinese Government. In forwarding this request, our Embassy in Taipei recommended that the matter be discussed with President Ngo Dinh Diem during his visit.

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May 2, 1957

NGO DINH DIEM VISIT

May 8-10, 1957

(Position Paper)

VIETNAMESE INTERNAL PROBLEMS

The attached position paper on the Vietnamese Internal Problems was prepared by Mr. Corcoran, SEA. It has been cleared with SEA - Mr. Young, U - Mr. Wallborn and FE - Mr. Abbott and Mr. Howard P. Jones.

Robert K. German
S/S-80
Room 5017, Ext. 4108

Attachment

(5/1/57)

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NGO DINH DIEM VISIT

VIETNAMESE INTERNAL PROBLEMS

(To be raised only at Vietnamese initiative)

ANTICIPATED VIETNAMESE POSITION

The establishment of internal security and stability in Viet-Nam should not be taken for granted. There is still some cause for concern on this score. Communist strategy in the Far East has changed since last year. Instead of stressing peaceful coexistence and the relaxation of tensions the Asian Communists under Peking's leadership are now stressing aggressive or competitive coexistence. The Vietnamese Communists follow this Chinese line which involves a renewed subversive effort throughout Southeast Asia and particularly in South Viet-Nam.

If Free Viet-Nam has succeeded in establishing stability to date it is only because it took the Chinese and Vietnamese Communists by surprise. However, the Communists have recovered from their surprise and are doing everything possible to harm Viet-Nam.

The main effort of the Communists is now centered in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, where the establishment of a Soviet Embassy and a Chinese Communist Aid Mission has provided leadership and support for Communist subversion in South Viet-Nam.

RECOMMENDED U. S. POSITION

We are impressed by the degree of success the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam has had in establishing internal security. However, we are fully aware that internal security remains a serious problem for Viet-Nam and that extreme vigilance is still required.

It would not be surprising if the Communists, frustrated in their attempt to gain control of all Viet-Nam through the Geneva Armistice, were to intensify their subversive efforts.

Such efforts would of course be part of the over-all pattern of Communist subversion in Southeast Asia. Therefore, we would hope to work together with the other members of SEATO and with Viet-Nam to exchange information on this problem and to develop effective cooperative efforts to counter subversion in Southeast Asia.

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NDD D-3/1

May 2, 1957

NGO DINH DIEM VISIT

May 8-10, 1957

(Position Paper)

LAND REFORM

The attached position paper on the Land Reform Program was prepared by Mr. Corcoran, SEA. It has been cleared with SEA - Mr. Price and Mr. Young, E - Mr. Courtney, and FE - Mr. Howard P. Jones.

Robert K. German
S/S-RO
Room 5017, Ext. 4108

Attachment

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NGO DINH DIEM VISIT

May 1957

LAND REFORM

(The U. S. might raise)

Recommended U. S. Position

We are agreed on the importance of an effective land reform program to win over the mass of the agricultural population to a democratic, constitutional regime.

We are prepared to assist the Republic of Viet-Nam as it carries out such a program and have instructed the Embassy and the United States Operations Mission in Saigon to work out with the Vietnamese Government the details of administrative support and to make it possible for the Government of Viet-Nam to meet costs of initial down payments to landlords.

Anticipated Vietnamese Position

The lasting political support of the great majority of the Vietnamese people lies in the individual private ownership of the land by small cultivators.

The largest regions of Viet-Nam have in the past been the least populated, due partly to the existence of large absentee land holdings and partly to the French colonial practice of keeping large areas unexploited. The land reform program envisages installing families in these areas and providing each family with a house and two or three hectares of land. These families would cooperate with each other to work their land and would gradually accumulate small savings which could then be invested in the industrialization of the country. Furthermore, being on the land and raising their own crops, they would be able to survive periods of depression, since people who own their own land are not likely to starve in bad times.

By their very presence in these areas these people would deny the use of them to Communist forces. Thus the land reform program has social, economic and strategic implications.

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NDD D-4/1

May 1, 1957

NGO DINH DIEM VISIT

May 8-10, 1957

(Position Paper)

VIET-NAM - INDIA RELATIONS

The attached position paper on Viet-Nam - India Relations was prepared by Mr. Corcoran, SEA. It has been cleared with SEA - Mr. Young, SOA - Mr. Anderson, and FE - Mr. Jones.

Robert K. German
S/S-RO
Room 5017, Ext. 4108

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NGO DINH DIEM VISIT

May 1957

VIET-NAM - INDIA RELATIONS

(The U.S. might raise)

Recommended U.S. Position

We are pleased at the recent improvement in Viet-Nam - India relations signified by the exchange of consuls general and the visit of Mr. and Mrs. Ngo Dinh Nhu to New Delhi. We regard this development as an indication of the sound accomplishments of the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam since the Indians first took a serious interest in Viet-Nam some three years ago.

Anticipated Vietnamese Position

The improvement in India-Viet-Nam relations is due only partly to the Indian acceptance of the fact of Free Viet-Nam's survival. It also indicates the Indians' realization that they failed to exploit the opportunity given them by the Chinese Communists in 1954 to develop Indian influence in Laos and Cambodia while Chinese Communist interest developed in North Viet-Nam.

Through either lack of interest or lack of means India did not come forward with aid of the sort the Lao and Cambodians wanted. The Chinese Communists did come forward at least with offers of aid. The result is that Indian influence is not very great in either Laos or Cambodia while Chinese Communist influence is great and increasing in both countries. Since North Viet-Nam is clearly under Chinese Communist domination the Republic of Viet-Nam remains the only place in Indochina where India can hope to exercise any real influence.

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May 1, 1957

NGO DINH DIEM VISIT

May 8-10, 1957

Vietnamese Participation in SEATO

The attached paper on Vietnamese Participation in SEATO was prepared by Mr. Zimmerman and Mr. Abbott of FE. It has been cleared with SEA - Mr. Young and FE - Mr. Howard P. Jones.

The military section has been cleared with Defense - Captain Stevens.

Robert K. German
S/S-RO
Room 5017, Ext. 4108

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NGO DINH DIEM VISIT

May, 1957

Vietnamese Participation in SEATO

(May be raised by President Ngo)

Anticipated Vietnamese Position

President Ngo Dinh Diem will probably request increased association with SEATO, particularly in the field of military planning. He will recognize that full membership in SEATO would be inconsistent with the Vietnamese declaration of April 6, 1956, and the Geneva Agreement, but he will press for at least observer status in the SEATO Military Planning Office and for similar association with SEATO non-military activities and organizations.

Recommended US Position

We favor the maximum Vietnamese participation in SEATO as soon as possible. We recognize, however, the practical limitations resulting from the Geneva Agreement and the predictable unfavorable reaction by friendly nations who are signatories of that Agreement or who participate in the International Commission for its implementation. The attitude of other free nations in the area must also be considered. Finally, it must be remembered that any decision to invite Viet-Nam to participate in SEATO in any capacity must be unanimously approved by all SEATO members.

We feel that it is premature to propose any formal participation by Viet-Nam in SEATO military planning, but we would be willing to keep the Vietnamese informed through bilateral conversations of the general lines of SEATO planning in order that their own planning may be coordinated with that of SEATO.

We believe that increased participation of Viet-Nam in non-military activities of SEATO would be feasible and advantageous to all concerned. We have initiated informal discussions with other SEATO members on this subject and will keep the President informed of developments. President Ngo might wish to discuss this with Pakistan, Philippine and Thai representatives, with the object of obtaining the active support of those SEATO members for increased Vietnamese participation in certain SEATO non-military activities.

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Discussion

As evidence of its strong and continuing interest in SEATO the Government of the Republic of Vietnam sent a representative to Canberra during the recent Council meeting. The original hope was that this representative would be permitted to attend the Council sessions as an observer. The member Governments did not approve this Vietnamese suggestion, however, through fear of infringing the Geneva Agreements. While its representative did not attend any closed sessions of the Council meeting or that of the Military Advisers he was cordially received by the Australian Government, was received by all heads of delegation and reportedly departed highly satisfied with the results of his mission.

It is generally recognized by the members of SEATO that the Republic of Vietnam is prevented by the Geneva Agreement from joining SEATO as a full member at the present time. On the basis of its continuing interest as evidenced by its representative at Canberra we believe it would be highly useful to encourage Vietnamese participation in certain selected non-military SEATO activities. As such participation by Vietnam would require the assent of other members, the US Council Representative was instructed in early April to approach his Bangkok colleagues informally on the matter. We also indicated that we intended to inform the Canadians of our proposal at an early date.

The informal discussions held in Bangkok have revealed serious hesitation only on the part of the British and French, although all members agree that the exact nature of Vietnamese participation would have to be closely examined. In this connection, there appeared to be the following possibilities on an increasing scale of sensitivity:

- a. Invitation to Vietnam to nominate delegates to the proposed SEATO-sponsored Southeast Asia Cultural Round-table.
- b. Possible participation by Vietnam speakers and/or leaders in the scheduled Countersubversion Seminar.
- c. Regular briefing of the Vietnamese Ambassador in Bangkok on SEATO civil activities.
- d. Vietnamese participation as an observer or with the right of discussion in the next meetings of the Economic Committee and the Information Committee.
- e. Distribution of appropriate SEATO documents to Vietnam under proper security safeguards.
- f. Vietnamese participation in the work of the Committee of Security Experts or, alternatively, distribution to Vietnam of various reports and briefings concerning CSE.

g. Full

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g. Full participation by Vietnam in ad hoc study groups.

h. Full Vietnamese membership in the various SEATO civil committees.

The United States would favor starting with proposals (a) to (e) and awaiting reactions before considering further steps.

In an effort to determine more clearly the French and British attitudes, discussions have been held in the Department with representatives from the respective Embassies. On a personal basis neither of these representatives raised any serious objections to our proposals but they have not yet received the official reaction from their respective Foreign Offices.

The United States has not yet discussed the matter with the Canadians. We are informed, however, that the British Charge in Saigon has done so to some extent and that the Canadian representative on the ICC has made known his objection to the proposal. The Canadian representative reportedly believes that his Government will sustain this objection, on the grounds that such participation in SEATO would jeopardize Vietnam's favorably developing relations with India, Burma, and Cambodia, and would raise difficulties with reference to the Geneva Agreement.

RDD D-5/1

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NDD D-6/1a

May 2, 1957

NGO DINH DIEM VISIT

May 8-10, 1957

(Position Paper)

U.S. MILITARY AID AND FORCE LEVELS

The attached position paper on U.S. Military Aid and Force Levels was prepared by Mr. Corcoran, SEA. It has been cleared with SEA - Mr. Young, FE - Mr. Abbott and Mr. Howard P. Jones, and G - Mr. Murphy.

Robert K. German
S/S-RO
Room 5017, Ext. 4108

Attachment
(5/1/57)

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NGO DINH DIEM VISIT

U.S. MILITARY AID AND FORCE LEVELS

(To be raised only at Vietnamese initiative)

Anticipated Vietnamese Position

The Vietnamese military role as envisaged by SEATO is to delay any massive military attack by the Vietnamese Communists who have 380,000 men organized into heavy divisions with strong artillery. Free Viet-Nam has only 150,000 men, organized for the most part into light divisions.

In order to fulfill their responsibilities within the framework of SEATO the Vietnamese need sufficient troops to form two army corps, to organize their troops into divisions and to carry on training without diminishing the operational capacity of the army. Furthermore, the Vietnamese do not view their mission simply as a delaying one but feel that after resisting the initial shock they must counterattack at once. There are compelling political reasons for this. Since it would not be desirable to use American troops for this purpose and since neither the Filipinos nor the Thai are in a position to send troops to Viet-Nam this must be done by Vietnamese troops. For all these reasons the Vietnamese Army needs 20,000 to 30,000 troops with equipment above the present force level of 150,000.

Recommended U.S. Position

The present force level of 150,000 supported by the United States has been determined in the light of the over-all SEATO strength. This additional power in conjunction with Vietnamese forces would exceed the present Vietnamese Communist strength.

We must also take into consideration U.S. commitments elsewhere in the world and the present climate of public and Congressional opinion concerning economy.

For these reasons there is not much likelihood we could accede to President Ngo Dinh Diem's request for an increase in the force level. We are, however, pleased to have his views and will give them most careful consideration.

NDD D-6/1

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NDD D-6/2

May 1, 1957

NGO DINH DIEM VISIT

May 8-10, 1957

(Position Paper)

U.S. Aid Procedures and Planning

The attached position paper on U. S. Aid Procedures and Planning was prepared by SEA - Mr. Corcoran and cleared by SEA - Mr. Price and Mr. Young, FE - Mr. Jones, E - Mr. Courtney, U/MSA - Mr. Frechtling and ICA - Mr. Bunting.

Robert K. German
S/S-RO
Room 5017, Ext. 4108

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NGO DINH DIEM VISIT

May 8-10, 1957

U. S. AID PROCEDURES AND PLANNING

(To be raised only at Vietnamese initiative)

Anticipated Vietnamese Position

U. S. aid procedures are too complicated and should be simplified. The great deal of paper work involved in these procedures results in frequent and excessive delays.

Recommended U. S. Position

The Vietnamese are not alone in complaining about complicated aid procedures. We are making a determined effort to reduce the delays resulting from these procedures. There is, however, a basic problem which, while not excusing lengthy aid procedures, can to some extent explain them.

Continuing our aid programs at an adequate level depends upon recurring appropriations from the Congress. In our democracy this process entails presenting full justifications to the Congress and to the public in order to demonstrate that our taxpayers' moneys are being spent wisely and for the purposes for which they are appropriated. We are constantly attempting to improve our procedures so that they will be more applicable to conditions in under-developed countries and still meet our requirements for public accountability for appropriated moneys.

If the Vietnamese Government wishes to discuss this matter in detail it is suggested that members of the President's party take it up with appropriate officials of the Department and ICA.

NDD D-6/2

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NDD D-7/1

May 2, 1957

NGO DINH DIEM VISIT

May 8-10, 1957

Radio Facilities in Viet-Nam

The attached paper on Radio Facilities in Viet-Nam was drafted by Messrs. Corcoran and Young - SEA, and cleared by U/PR - Mr. Buchanan, ICA - Mr. Bunting, USIA - Mr. Speer and FE - Mr. Howard P. Jones.

Robert K. German
S/S-RO
Room 5017 X-4108

Attachment

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NGO DINH DIEM VISIT

May 1957

RADIO FACILITIES IN VIET-NAM

(To be raised only at Vietnamese initiative)

Anticipated Vietnamese Position

The Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam does not possess a radio transmitter sufficiently powerful to reach all the people of Viet-Nam so that they may be made aware of the policies of their Government. Provision of such radio facilities would not only serve this purpose but would also enable Viet-Nam to assist the nations of the free world by beaming the story of its accomplishments abroad, especially in Southeast Asia. The Government of Viet-Nam submitted some time ago a priority radio project for consideration by ICA which was designed to provide Viet-Nam with broadcast facilities to meet internal and certain external needs of the country.

The Government of Viet-Nam requests urgent approval of this program.

Recommended U. S. Position

We fully appreciate the importance of providing such facilities, which President Eisenhower discussed with Mr. Ngo Dinh Nhu during his recent visit. Various United States agencies are consulting with ICA on this subject and we anticipate early approval of a program of this sort.

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Discussion

The question of radio facilities for the Republic of Viet-Nam is currently receiving attention by ICA. CIA does not have an action responsibility for the procurement or establishment of such facilities, but Allen Dulles states he does feel that the program is highly desirable as a means of informing and favorably influencing the Vietnamese people, thus assisting in the stabilization of the Vietnamese Government. The successful implementation of this program would contribute to the [REDACTED]

ICA reports it has maintained a radio engineer in Viet-Nam for about four years. There is also an ICA radio program adviser in Saigon. These men have given the Vietnamese Government technical and program advice and assistance. Some time ago ICA gave the Vietnamese one 5 or 10-kilowatt radio transmitter which was installed in Saigon and two small one-kilowatt transmitters which were set up last year in the country.

At present ICA/Washington is considering a proposal transmitted by the USOM in Saigon for the provision of 12 transmitters to Viet-Nam. This project recommends expenditure of approximately \$900,000 for the installation of both short and medium wave radio facilities capable of saturating South Viet-Nam as well as reaching audiences in North Viet-Nam. These would include two 50-kilowatt transmitters intended for broadcasting to the Communist Zone and one 50-kilowatt transmitter intended for broadcast to friendly countries in Southeast Asia. The remainder of this group of transmitters would be smaller ones installed in various cities of Viet-Nam and forming part of a radio broadcast system. It was originally intended that two of the 50-kilowatt transmitters in this group could be provided from VOA surplus, but no such surplus has been found and all of the transmitters in this group would have to be purchased by ICA if the proposal is approved. ICA/Washington is engaged in correspondence with USOM Saigon on this subject. One of the 50-kilowatt transmitters is intended for the city of Hue, which is fairly close to the demarcation line between the Republic of Viet-Nam and the Communist Zone.

Pending the completion of this program the Vietnamese do have on hand, in addition to the small transmitters which ICA provided them, two old French transmitters in Saigon which are still useful although they are obsolescent.

The next step in processing the current proposal for 12 transmitters would seem to be a decision to be made in ICA/Washington. Early approval of this proposal is expected.

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NDD B-6/11a

May 2, 1957

NGO DINH DIEM VISIT

May 8-10, 1957

(Background Paper)

Military Assistance Programmed for Viet-Nam

The attached background paper on the Military Assistance Programmed for Viet-Nam was prepared by FE - Mr. Yost and U/MSA - Mr. Conlin. It has been cleared with SEA - Mr. Price and U/MSA - Mr. Frechtling.

Robert K. German
S/S-RO
Room 5017, Ext. 4108

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CONFIDENTIALNGO DINH DIEM VISITMilitary Assistance Programmed for Viet-Nam

(In millions of dollars)

	<u>Programmed</u>			<u>Accomplished</u>
	<u>FY 1955-56</u>	<u>FY 1957</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Through</u>
				<u>2/28/57</u>
<u>MATERIEL</u>				
Army	\$ 195.4	\$ 60.4	\$ 255.8	\$ 188.0
Navy	42.2	3.1	45.3	44.8
Air Force	21.3	1.1	22.4	20.6
Sub-total	258.9	64.6	323.5	253.4
<u>TRAINING</u>				
Army	3.4	7.1	10.5	3.5
Navy	.1	.3	.4	.1
Air Force	1.5	1.6	3.1	1.7
Sub-total	5.0	9.0	14.0	5.3
TOTAL - MATERIEL AND TRAINING	\$ 263.9	\$ 73.6	\$ 337.5	\$ 258.7

NOTE - The old Indochina military assistance program, under which more than \$1 billion of aid was furnished, was terminated as of FY 1954. Beginning with FY 1955 separate programs were established for Viet-Nam, Cambodia, Laos and the French forces.

Materiel in the FY 1950-54 Indochina program redistributed to Viet-Nam, Cambodia and Laos is being charged to the appropriate FY 1955 or subsequent programs of those countries and deducted from the Indochina program. Materiel declared excess to requirements in the area is being charged to the programs of other countries when transferred to them. Currently the amount charged to the old Indochina program is approximately \$680 million.

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May 2, 1957

NGO DINH DIEM VISIT

May 8-10, 1957

(Draft Communique)

SUGGESTED U.S. DRAFT JOINT COMMUNIQUE

The attached Suggested U.S. Draft Joint Communique was drafted by Messrs. Young and Corcoran of SEA and cleared by FE - Mr. Robertson and P - Mr. Wilkinson.

Robert K. German
S/S-RO
Room 5017, Ext. 4108

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NGO DINH DIEM VISIT

May 8-10, 1957

SUGGESTED U.S. DRAFT JOINT COMMUNIQUE

His Excellency Ngo Dinh Diem, President of the Republic of Viet-Nam, and President Eisenhower have held discussions during President Ngo Dinh Diem's state visit as the guest of President Eisenhower during May 8 - 10. Their discussions have been supplemented by meetings between President Ngo and his advisers and the Secretary of State and other American officials. These meetings afforded the occasion for reaffirming close mutual friendship and support between the Republic of Viet-Nam and the United States. The two Presidents exchanged views on various aspects of the question of the peace and stability of Viet-Nam and in the Far East as a whole.

President Eisenhower complimented President Ngo on the progress which the Republic of Viet-Nam had made under the leadership of President Ngo since he took office in July, 1954. It was noted that nearly one million refugees who had fled from Communist tyranny in North Viet-Nam had been cared for and resettled in Free Viet-Nam. The rapid and effective establishment of internal security throughout most of Free Viet-Nam had permitted the development of constitutional, representative government, the launching of a program of land reform and a constructive approach to long-range economic and social problems to promote higher living standards for the Vietnamese people.

President Eisenhower and President Ngo reviewed the common efforts of the two governments to continue to bring about increasing political stability and economic welfare in the Republic of Viet-Nam. President Eisenhower

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assured President Ngo of the willingness of the United States to continue to provide assistance within the constitutional processes of the United States to meet these objectives.

President Eisenhower and President Ngo look forward to an end of the unhappy division of the Vietnamese people and to their eventual peaceful unification in freedom in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. It was noted with pleasure that the General Assembly of the United Nations by a large majority had found the Republic of Viet-Nam qualified for membership in the United Nations.

President Eisenhower and President Ngo noted in contrast the large build-up of Vietnamese Communist forces in North Viet-Nam during the past two and one-half years, the repression of all democratic freedoms of the people of North Viet-Nam, and their increasing hardships. While expressing gratification over the absence during the last three years of Communist-inspired hostilities in Southeast Asia except against the Kingdom of Laos, President Eisenhower and President Ngo noted with concern the apparent increase in Communist subversive activities in this area and elsewhere. In particular, they agreed that the continued military build-up of the Chinese Communists, their refusal to renounce the use of force, and their unwillingness to subscribe to standards of conduct of civilized nations constitute a continuing threat to the safety of all free nations in Asia.

President Eisenhower and President Ngo agreed that aggression threatening the political independence of the Republic of Viet-Nam or subversive intervention from any source in its internal affairs would be considered as

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endangering world peace and stability. The just settlement of problems of the area by peaceful and legitimate means within the framework of the UN Charter will continue to be the mutual concern of both governments.

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NDD Memo 4

May 2, 1957

NGO DINH DIEM VISIT

May 8-10, 1957

COORDINATOR FOR NGO DINH DIEM VISIT

On April 10, 1957, Mr. Sebald designated Mr. Kenneth T. Young, Jr., Director of SEA, as Coordinator for the visit of President Ngo Dinh Diem.

As Coordinator, Mr. Young has responsibility for all substantive and administrative arrangements for the visit. It is essential that Mr. Young's concurrence be obtained before any actions relating to visit arrangements are taken. Mr. Young is in room 2262 New State, extension 5287.

Robert K. German
S/S-RO

Extension 4108, Room 5017

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NDD B-6/12a

May 2, 1957

NGO DINH DIEM VISIT

May 8-10, 1957

(Background Paper)

Defense Support and Technical Assistance for Viet-Nam

The attached background paper on the Defense Support and Technical Assistance Program for Viet-Nam was prepared by Mr. Yost, FE. It has been cleared with SEA - Mr. Price and U/MSA - Mr. Frechtling.

Robert K. German
S/S-RO
Room 5017, Ext. 4108

Attachment

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NGO DINH DIEM VISIT

May 8-10, 1957

Defense Support and Technical Assistance for Viet-Nam a/

(In millions of dollars)

	<u>Defense Support</u>		<u>Technical</u>	
	<u>Military</u>		<u>Assistance</u>	
	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Other</u>		<u>Total</u>
FY 1955 (Obligations)	\$ 219.3 b/	\$ 85.4	\$ -	\$ 304.7
FY 1956 (Obligations)	110.8 b/	88.0	3.5	202.3
FY 1957 (Approved Programs)	<u>150.0</u>	<u>80.0</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>234.5 c/</u>
	\$ 480.1	\$ 253.4	\$ 8.0	\$ 741.5

a/ Prior to FY 1955, aid to Viet-Nam, Cambodia and Laos was programmed as aid to Indochina.

b/ Approximately \$82 million carried over from FY 1955 to meet part of FY 1956 costs.

c/ (CONFIDENTIAL) An additional \$30 million is tentatively earmarked for military budget support.

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PROGRAM FOR THE VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES

OF HIS EXCELLENCY NGO DINH DIEM,

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

May 5 - 20, 1957

SUNDAY, MAY 5

5:00 p.m. His Excellency Ngo Dinh Diem and party will arrive at International Airport, Honolulu, T. H., via a Pan American Charter Plane.

They will remain for the night at the Quarters of Admiral Felix B. Stump, Commander-in-Chief, Pacific and United States Pacific Fleet.

MONDAY, MAY 6

8:00 a.m. The party will leave Honolulu aboard the COLUMBINE III.

7:00 p.m. PDT The party will arrive at International Airport, San Francisco, California, and proceed to the Mark Hopkins Hotel.

TUESDAY, MAY 7

a.m. The party will visit points of interest in the San Francisco area.

12:15 p.m. The Asia Foundation will entertain at luncheon in honor of His Excellency at the Fairmont Hotel, Garden Room.

7:00 p.m. President Ngo Dinh Diem will have a private dinner at the Mark Hopkins Hotel.

11:00 p.m. PDT The party will leave International Airport aboard the COLUMBINE III.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8

12:00 noon EDT President Ngo Dinh Diem will arrive at the Military Air Transport Service Terminal, Washington National Airport, where he will be met by the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Chairman-Designate of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, the President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and other officials. Full military honors will be rendered.

12:55 p.m. President Ngo Dinh Diem, accompanied by the President of the United States, will arrive at the President's Guest House. President Eisenhower will then take leave of His Excellency.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 8 (Continued)

1:30 p.m. President Ngo Dinh Diem will have a private luncheon at the President's Guest House.

3:00 p.m. The party will arrive at Arlington National Cemetery where President Ngo Dinh Diem will place a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

4:00 p.m. The party will arrive at Mount Vernon where President Ngo Dinh Diem will place a wreath at the Tomb of Washington.

8:00 p.m. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower will give a State dinner in honor of President Ngo Dinh Diem at the White House.

THURSDAY, MAY 9

a.m.

11:15 a.m. President Ngo Dinh Diem will call on President Eisenhower at the White House.

12:30 p.m. President Ngo Dinh Diem will address a Joint Meeting of the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

1:15 p.m. The Vice President of the United States will give a luncheon in honor of His Excellency in the Old Supreme Court Chamber at the Capitol.

3:30 p.m. The party will visit the Supreme Court.

4:30 p.m. The Secretary of State will call on President Ngo Dinh Diem at the President's Guest House.

8:00 p.m. The Secretary of State and Mrs. Dulles will give a State dinner in honor of President Ngo Dinh Diem at Anderson House.

FRIDAY, MAY 10

0900 a.m. - 0430 - See Box 4. - Call in.

10:00 a.m. President Ngo Dinh Diem will visit The Pentagon and will be received by the Honorable Charles E. Wilson, Secretary of Defense, and the Honorable Donald A. Quarles, Deputy Secretary of Defense.

12:15 p.m. The National Press Club will give a luncheon in honor of His Excellency at the National Press Club.

2:30 p.m. President Ngo Dinh Diem will visit highway construction projects in the Washington area.

8:00 p.m. President Ngo Dinh Diem will give a dinner in honor of the President and Mrs. Eisenhower at the Embassy of Viet-Nam.

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SATURDAY, MAY 11 Approved For Release 2003/08/18 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000700500014-9

9:00 a.m. President Ngo Dinh Diem and party will arrive at the Shirley Rosette, Shirley Highway, Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

9:15 a.m. The party will arrive at Pence Gate, where they will be met by Major General David H. Tulley, Commanding General of The Engineer Center.

9:15 a.m. President Ngo Dinh Diem will receive honors at the Command Management School.

9:30 a.m. Vietnamese students and officers will be received by President Ngo Dinh Diem at a coffee reception in McKenzie Hall.

10:10 a.m. The party will visit the new barracks, which will include the squad rooms, cadry rooms, day rooms, and cafeteria.

10:50 a.m. The party will witness a demonstration of mock assault on fortified positions at Lorton Range.

12:00 noon The party will leave Fort Belvoir.

1:00 p.m. President Ngo Dinh Diem will have a private luncheon at the Embassy of Viet-Nam.

4:30 p.m. President Ngo Dinh Diem will receive the Chiefs of the Diplomatic Missions in Washington at the Statler Hotel, Presidential Ballroom.

5:00 p.m. In honor of President Ngo Dinh Diem the Ambassador of the Republic of Viet-Nam and Madame Tran Van Chuong will entertain at a reception at the Statler Hotel, Presidential Ballroom.

8:00 p.m. President Ngo Dinh Diem will give a dinner at the Embassy of Viet-Nam.

SUNDAY, MAY 12

8:00 a.m. The party will leave from the Military Air Transport Service Terminal, Washington National Airport.

9:15 a.m. The party will arrive at Marine Terminal, LaGuardia Airport, New York City.

10:00 a.m. President Ngo Dinh Diem will attend Mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

11:20 a.m. The party will leave from St. Patrick's Cathedral by motor for Tarrytown, New York.

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SUNDAY, MAY 12 Approved For Release 2003/08/18 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000700500014-9

12:30 p.m. The party will arrive at Pocantico Hills, Tarrytown.

1:00 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, III, and Mr. and Mrs. David Rockefeller will give a luncheon in honor of President Ngo Dinh Diem at Pocantico Hills.

3:30 p.m. The party will leave for Ossining, New York.

4:00 p.m. The party will arrive at the Maryknoll Seminary, Pine Bridge Road, near Ossining.

4:45 p.m. The party will leave for South Orange, New Jersey.

7:00 p.m. The party will arrive at Seton Hall University, South Orange.

-- p.m. The Right Reverend Monsignor John L. McNulty, President of Seton Hall University, will entertain at dinner in honor of President Ngo Dinh Diem in the New Dormitory Building.

-- p.m. The Most Reverend Thomas A. Boland, Archbishop of Newark, will confer an honorary degree, Doctor of Laws, upon President Ngo Dinh Diem on behalf of the University.

-- p.m. The party will leave for New York City.

-- p.m. The party will arrive at the Waldorf-Astoria.

MONDAY, MAY 13

a.m.

11:30 a.m. The party will leave the Waldorf-Astoria for the Battery.

12:00 noon The parade will proceed from the Battery to the City Hall.

12:20 p.m. The Honorable Robert F. Wagner, Mayor of the City of New York, will welcome President Ngo Dinh Diem at City Hall.

12:45 p.m. The party will return to the Waldorf-Astoria.

1:00 p.m. The Mayor of the City of New York will give a luncheon in honor of President Ngo Dinh Diem at the Waldorf-Astoria, Starlight Roof.

5:15 p.m. The Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., will give a reception in honor of His Excellency at The Harold Pratt House, 58 East 68th Street.

7:30 p.m. The American Friends of Viet-Nam and the International Rescue Committee will give a dinner in honor of President Ngo Dinh Diem at the Ambassador Hotel, Grand Ballroom. The International Rescue Committee will present to His Excellency the first Richard E. Byrd Memorial Award.

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TUESDAY, MAY 14

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8:00 a.m. President Ngo Dinh Diem will attend Mass in the Private Chapel at 452 Madison Avenue.

8:30 a.m. His Eminence Francis Cardinal Spellman will give a breakfast for President Ngo Dinh Diem at his residence, 452 Madison Avenue.

a.m.

12:00 noon The Far East-America Council will entertain at luncheon in honor of His Excellency at the Waldorf-Astoria in the Basilton and the Jade Rooms.

2:50 p.m. EDT The party will leave from Marine Terminal, LaGuardia Airport.

4:30 p.m. EST The party will arrive at Wayne Major Airport, Detroit, Michigan.

5:00 p.m. President Ngo Dinh Diem will be received by the Honorable Albert E. Cobo, Mayor of Detroit, and the City Council at City Hall in the New Civic Center.

6:00 p.m. President Ngo Dinh Diem and party will arrive at the Hotel Statler.

7:30 p.m. Officials of the City of Detroit will give a dinner in honor of His Excellency at the Hotel Statler, Michigan Room.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15

9:00 a.m. The party will visit the tire plant of the United States Rubber Company.

10:30 a.m. The party will visit the plant of the Ford Motor Company at River Rouge (including the steel plant).

12:15 p.m. Officials of the Ford Motor Company will entertain at luncheon in honor of President Ngo Dinh Diem at _____.

1:30 p.m. The party will leave the Ford Motor Company for Wayne Major Airport.

2:00 p.m. The party will leave from Wayne Major Airport for Lansing, Michigan.

2:30 p.m. The party will arrive at Capital City Airport, Lansing.

2:55 p.m. President Ngo Dinh Diem and party will arrive at the Kellogg Center, Michigan State University, East Lansing.

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WEDNESDAY, May 15 Approved For Release 2003/08/18 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000700500014-9

- 3:30 p.m. The party will arrive at _____ Auditorium, where an honorary degree will be conferred upon President Ngo Dinh Diem by the University, following which he will address the Convocation.
- 4:45 p.m. The party will visit points of interest on the Campus.
- 6:15 p.m. Dr. John A. Hannah, President of the University, will give a reception in honor of His Excellency at Kellogg Center.
- 8:00 p.m. Dr. Hannah will entertain at dinner in honor of President Ngo Dinh Diem at Kellogg Center.

THURSDAY, MAY 16

- 7:30 a.m. Dr. Hannah will give a breakfast for President Ngo Dinh Diem at his residence.
- 9:00 a.m. The party will leave from Capital City Airport.
- 11:20 a.m. EST The party will arrive at McGee Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tennessee, where they will be met by Directors of the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority and City Officials. They will then proceed to the Farragut Hotel.
- 12:30 p.m. The Board of Directors and Staff Members of the Tennessee Valley Authority will give a luncheon in honor of President Ngo Dinh Diem at the Farragut Hotel.
- 2:00 p.m. The party will visit Fort Loudoun Dam and the Kingston Steam Plant in the Tennessee Valley.
- 7:00 p.m. Officials of the Tennessee Valley Authority will entertain at dinner in honor of His Excellency at the Farragut Hotel, to which have been invited City Officials and other prominent persons of Tennessee.

FRIDAY, MAY 17

- 8:30 a.m. The party will leave the Farragut Hotel for a visit to a test demonstration farm.
- 10:20 a.m. The party will arrive at the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Wade Smith in the Karns Community.
- 11:30 a.m. The party will leave the test demonstration farm.
- 1:00 p.m. The party will leave from McGee Tyson Airport.
- 7:45 p.m. PDT The party will arrive at the International Airport, Los Angeles, California, and proceed to the Ambassador Hotel.

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SATURDAY, MAY 18

10:00 a.m. The party will visit the Torrence Refinery of the General Petroleum Corporation.

12:30 p.m. ? Officials of the General Petroleum Corporation will give a luncheon in honor of President Ngo Dinh Diem at _____

2:00 p.m. The party will tour the Wilmington Oil Fields in the vicinity of Long Beach.

8:00 p.m. ? The Los Angeles World Affairs Council will entertain at dinner in honor of President Ngo Dinh Diem at the California Club. (?)

11:00 p.m. PDT The party will leave International Airport.

SUNDAY, MAY 19

8:00 a.m. The party will arrive at International Airport, Honolulu, T. H.

MONDAY, MAY 20

11:30 a.m. President Ngo Dinh Diem and party will leave for Saigon via a Pan American Charter Plane.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22

8:25 a.m. The party will arrive at Saigon.